

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1835.

AN IMMENSE MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

The meeting at FANEUIL HALL, yesterday afternoon, did honor to the character of Boston—it was one of the largest ever held here, embracing all classes of citizens; all political and sectarian prejudices were lost sight of in the general desire to manifest the almost universal sentiment of regret and indignation at the conduct of the Abolitionists, entertained by the people of this city. The officers of the meeting were as follows:—President, Hon. THEODORE LYMAN, Jr. (Mayor); Vice Presidents, AMOS LAWRENCE, JOHN C. WARREN, JOHN K. SIMPSON, PATRICK T. JACKSON, PLINY CUTLER, and HENRY LEE; Secretaries, D. D. BRODHEAD, STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, THOMAS B. CURTIS, and WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.

After the meeting was organized by the choice of the above officers, RICHARD FLETCHER, Esq. introduced the Preamble and Resolutions, which will be found below, preceded by an eloquent and forcible speech. Mr. FLETCHER was followed by the Hon. PEELE SPRAGUE, late Senator in Congress from Maine, in a speech replete with sound argument and thrilling eloquence. After Mr. S. had concluded his able appeal to the immense concourse before him, the Hon. H. G. OTIS addressed the multitude in a very happy and successful manner—when Mr. OTIS finished his remarks, the question upon the acceptance of the Preamble and Resolutions was put, and carried by acclamation.

Whereas it has become matter of public notoriety, that projects are entertained by individuals in the Northern States of this Union, for effecting the immediate abolition of Slavery in our sister States; and that associations have been formed for this end; and there is cause to believe that the numbers and influence of these persons and societies have been greatly exaggerated by the apprehensions of many of our Southern brethren, and too probably by the sinister designs of others, who discern an occasion to promote in the South, disaffection to our happy Union:—And in consequence of the great and increasing excitement prevailing upon this subject, it becomes our duty to attempt to calm the minds and assure the confidence of the good people of these States, by expressing the sense of this community upon these proceedings. We the citizens of Boston, here assembled, hereby make known our sentiments respecting this momentous subject, in the hope that the same may be favorably received and adopted by other communities and assemblies of our fellow citizens, so that a public and general sentiment may be demonstrated to exist in the North, adverse to these destructive projects. We hold the truth to be indisputable, that the condition of slavery finds no advocates among our citizens—our laws do not authorize it—our principles revolt against it—our citizens will not tolerate its existence among them. But although they hold these opinions they will not attempt to coerce their brethren in other States to conform to them. They know that Slavery with all its attendant evils was entailed upon the South by the Mother Country, and so firmly engrained upon their social system that the Revolution, which sundered their political ties to Great Britain, had no effect whatever in loosening those which bound the slave to his master in the Colonial State. This condition of things continued and existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. By that sacred compact, which constitutes the American Union, one nation, the rights and jurisdiction of the Southern States were recognised and confirmed by all the rest. The actual state of their social relations was the basis of that compact, and we disclaim the right, and disbelieve the policy, and condemn the measures of our efforts to impair or disturb solemn obligations thus imposed upon ourselves by our free act, with a full knowledge of their nature and bearing upon the political system; and by an adherence to which we have together prospered in peace and triumph in war for nearly half a century.

Entertaining these views we solemnly protest against the principles and conduct of the few, who in their zeal would scatter among our Southern Brethren, firebrands, arrows and death. We deplore the illusion of the greater (though we still believe a small) number of estimable moral and pious persons, who, confiding in the purity of their motives, but blind to the appalling consequences, unconsciously co-operate with them in their attempts to violate the sacred faith of treaties, and the plain principles of international law. And, above all, we regard with feelings of indignation and disgust, the intrusion upon our domestic relations of alien emissaries sustained by the funds of a foreign people. The National Government has uniformly acted upon the principle of non-intervention in the domestic policy of foreign nations, and the people have imposed restraints upon their sympathies and feelings, which, had those only been consulted, would have led them to compel their Government to abandon its neutral position—surely the obligations which confederated States owe to each other, are not less sacred than those which regulate their conduct towards foreign nations. The evils of Slavery fall more immediately on those among whom it exists, and they alone, by natural and conventional right, are competent to make laws under which it shall be regulated, mitigated, abolished, or endured. Those evils can only be aggravated, to the discomfort and danger of the master, and the prejudice and misery of the slave, by attempts to encroach upon this jurisdiction.

Therefore Resolved, That the People of the United States, by the Constitution under which, by the Divine Blessing, they hold their most valuable political privileges, have solemnly agreed with each other to leave to the respective States the jurisdiction appertaining to the relations of master and slave within their boundaries, and that no man or body of men except the People or Governments of those States can of right do any act to dissolve or impair the obligations of that contract.

Resolved, That we hold in reprobation all attempts in whatever guise they may appear, to coerce any of the United States to abolish slavery by appeals to the terror of the master, or the passions of the slave.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all associations instituted in the non-slave holding States with an intent to act within the slave holding States, upon the subject of slavery in those States, without their consent. For the purpose of securing freedom of individual thought and expression, they are needless—and they are inexpedient, inasmuch as they afford to those persons in the Southern States, whose object is to effect a dissolution of the Union, (if any such there may be now or hereafter) a pretext for the furtherance of their schemes.

Resolved, That all measures, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to revolt, or of spreading among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man and the citizen, and that where such measures become manifest by overt acts, which are recognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid by all the means in our power the support of those laws.

Resolved, That while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions and sympathies upon the altar of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws is the rule of our conduct—and consequently to deprecate all tumultuous assemblies, all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode un sanctioned by law.

The Augusta, (Mo.) Agent advises George Thompson if he travels down East to go incognito.

A young man by the name of Dresser was arrested in Nashville on the 21st inst., for distributing of abolition publications, &c. He was examined before the Committee of Vigilance, found guilty, and sentenced to receive twenty stripes on his bare back, and quit the place in 24 hours. But for the firmness of the Committee, his life would have been taken by the populace.

Another individual charged with the same offence, has been committed to jail in Charlestown, (Md.) to await an examination. That town is guarded every night by an armed force consisting of the most respectable men in the place.

The prisoners lately under trial at Paris, as insurgents, were confined in the Prison of St. Pelagie—from which they managed to escape by cutting a subterranean passage from the cellars, (where they were permitted to go for exercise) into a neighboring garden. The tunnel is fifty feet in length. Three of the number refused to participate in the flight of their comrades, but kept their secret until the escape was made. Several tools had been found with which the laborious part of the operation had been effected, and even planks which must have been handed over the wall by the confederates from without.

Solar Microscope.—Those who are fond of the beautiful, wonderful, large, and magnificent, should attend an exhibition of the powers of this splendid instrument at Amory Hall. The objects exhibited are very numerous, amusing, interesting, and instructing; and many shadows of beings may be seen distinctly, which have often been supposed to have existed in the heads, or rather brains, of some of our philosophers.

Kidnappers Caught.—Capt. James Hutson, of the schooner Welcome Return, of Yocomico, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Washington Henning, alias Haney Hedding, and Edward Moran, were apprehended on Monday, in Washington city, for kidnapping a negro boy. They were committed to jail, and subsequently confessed their guilt.

The Countess of Mexborough has lost 5,000l. worth of jewelry from her residence in London. The property was safe in the sleeping apartment of the Countess, at nine o'clock on the evening of the theft, as her Ladyship and family went out at that hour to pay a visit, and returned between eleven and twelve o'clock, during which period the robbery was effected. How happy are those who have no jewels to lose.

Miss Joice Heith, the nurse of George Washington and who is one hundred and sixty-one years of age, will be in Boston in a few days. Her age is proved by the most authentic documents—among which are certificates from very aged and respectable persons now living, and the ORIGINAL BILL OF SALE from Washington's father.

The London Court Journal speaks of the death of a Neapolitan Count as greatly lamented, being a distinguished player (gambler) of most games, and very popular in society. The Count was killed in a duel occasioned by a young lady.

An anti-abolition meeting was called for last evening, at Augusta, Maine. The Age states that a large number of abolition papers are sent to citizens of that town, and that they are generally sent back to the publishers.

of the Evening Star, has written a letter to Major Noah, in which he refutes the charge of plagiarism made by S. L. Fairfield against Balwer, in reference to the original authorship of the Last Days of Pompeii.

The turn-outs at Patterson have resumed their work. The weekly wages which were thrown up by the strike amounted to \$5,000, and as the strike lasted over weeks, the total amount of wages lost, was \$20,000.

A crazy man, wearing the order of the Golden Fleece, obtained admission into the state room, at the late ball given by the Duke of Wellington, and created much astonishment until his character was ascertained.

The London Court Journal says that Reynolds' Journal of the craze of the Potomac round the world, is a very instructive book.

Mr. Barlow, has, for want of sufficient patronage, relinquished his intention of giving a course Lectures on Phrenology in Portland.

Tennessee.—For Governor, as far as heard from, Carroll (Adm.) has 12,450 votes, Cannon (Opp.) 11,283, Humphreys (Opp.) 1804. By a slip from the Nashville Republican, we learn that the following gentlemen have been elected to Congress: 7th District—John Bell, without opposition. 8th " — Maury, 1050 maj. over Jetton. 6th " — Bailey Peyton, but little opposition. 9th " — James K. Polk, without opposition.

In three counties of the 11th district, Cave Johnson has 1949 votes, against 1457 for Turner. Lawrence Co. in the 10th District, gives Porter 518, Shields 314, Kincannon 98. Carroll Co. in the 12th District, gives Davy Crockett 816, Huntsman 650.

North Carolina.—Dr William Montgomery (J.) is elected to Congress in the 8th district, by a majority of 480 over Gen. Barringer, the late member. J. A. Bynum (J.) has been re-elected from the 2d district by a considerable majority.

Missouri.—From the partial returns received, it seems probable that Gen. Ashley (W.) is re-elected to Congress. In the case of the other member, the result is doubtful.

Indiana.—In the 2d District John Ewing (W.) the late member, has lost his election, being superseded by Davis (Van B.) Hannegan, Kinard, Carr, and Lane, all Van Buren men, are believed to be re-elected. Also, McCarthy, who is said to be anti-Van Buren.—Jour. Com.

The rails for the unfinished portion of the Washington and Baltimore rail road, between Bladensburg and Washington city having arrived from England, the whole track will be opened complete on the 25th of this month. The locomotive Geo. Washington, which has been running for thirty days successfully, has not cost a dollar for repairs, and has not varied five minutes in the time of performing any of her trips.

Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, breaks forth in one of the most impassioned strains of obligatory eloquence that we have for a long time heard or read. He says "all Pandemonium is let loose—the darkness of hell broods over the land—the wickedness of hell holds absolute sway, the blasphemy of hell resounds from every quarter."—(it certainly does from one quarter).—U. S. Gaz.

Mr Lauriat is making arrangements to make an ascension in his balloon from Castle Garden, N. York, on Wednesday next.—Merc.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

[August Term.—Offences and Sentences, continued.]

Thomas Lucas—stealing in company with Williams, a box of shoes, from Whitney & Co's store, in Water street, in open day—in mitigation of sentence said—"I prostrate myself entirely before your honor, beseeching and imploring mercy, because, that in the first place, I'm totally innocent of not being guilty in the least bit nor manner; and in the second place, because of my family, that have no dependence except on my earnings, and furthermore, I'm in very feeble health, which was always rather delicate." The County Attorney said, that "Lucas's case was one that it was difficult to do any thing with to advantage:—no good could be got out of him any where; for, if he was imprisoned, he was all the time in the prison hospital; and when liberated, was all the time stealing."—Court:—"Lucas, you have been convicted of larceny before; the sentence must be one day solitary confinement, and two years imprisonment in the State Prison." Lucas:—"My health is so poor, that I shall be able to stand the solitary—can't you take it off—I shall surely die."—Court:—"It cannot be taken off."

William Goff, alias Young—Lucas's colleague in crime—offered in mitigation, that he had "been five years in this country, and was never brought before a Court till now." There being no evidence to the contrary, he was somewhat favorably received on his debut, and was only sentenced to the House of Correction for eighteen months.

Thomas Chestnut—sailor—stealing sundry bottles of wine from Ingersoll & Nevins's store, on May's wharf—said, "I'm a poor man, may it please your honor, and have a wife and six children in Liverpool."—They only caught me with two bottles, and got one of them back; but if they hadn't got it back, I'm sure no gentleman would think of prosecuting a poor man like me for stealing a couple of bottles of wine." It being explained to the Court, that there was no doubt that he had stolen wine at different times, one year in the House of Correction, was announced as his sentence.

"I should like to have liberty to go and get my clothes, for if I lose them, it will be worse than a year's imprisonment," said he. The Court directed the officer to take a turn round by the prisoner's boarding house, and he was very grateful to the Court for its civility, by which he will be able to leave the house of correction trigged up lidy.

Michael Duffee—when intoxicated threw a pair of sheep shears with the design of hitting his wife with them; but missing his aim, the shears took effect in the head of her infant, as it lay in her lap, and nearly killed it. In the excitement of the moment, immediately after the child was hurt, Duffee's wife said to him; that if it died, it would be his death [i. e. he would be hung,] which increased his anger, and he gave her a violent blow in the eye, which bruised it very much.

Court:—"Well, Duffee, what have you to say, that will serve to help your case?"—Duffee:—"I can say, that I have suffered more the past two months, on account of this unfortunate accident, than I ever experienced in all my life before." Duffee's counsel here stated, that he had "wept almost continually during his confinement, and that his wife, though at first somewhat exasperated towards him, was extremely anxious that he might be dealt lightly with, and, if possible, restored to his family." The County Attorney also added, that the evidence in the case went to show that the prisoner's character was generally good, and that he was a very peaceable man, and temperate, though under the influence of liquor, when he committed the act which so nearly proved fatal. For the assault on his child, he fined \$50; and for the subsequent assault on his wife, \$20.

James Thompson—knocking down Ephraim Pierce, watchman, and breaking his head with a brick—9 months in the house of correction.

Patrick Murphy—trying to rescue Thompson, from the custody of the watch—Fined \$30, or 3 months in the house of correction.

Boston Custom House.—The New York Commercial Advertiser takes occasion, on the recent visit of the Secretary of the Treasury to Boston, connected with the selection of a site for the new Custom house, to insinuate that there was no occasion for it, and that the merchants would have better arranged it alone; and that the expenses of it would be a new charge on the public Treasury. We find, upon inquiry, that the visit of the Secretary was made at the special request of a Committee of the merchants of Boston, and that to oblige them, and aid in promoting the public convenience, was the only motive the Secretary had in view, as his whole expense must be borne by himself. It will probably be new to the editor of the Commercial, to learn, that under this administration, all the travelling expenses of the Secretaries, even to the most distant stations, like that of Secretary Woodbury to Pensacola, in 1833, have been borne by themselves.—Globe.

Warlike Preparations!—Orders have been issued by Gov. Lucas to the Major Generals of Militia throughout the State, to report to him immediately, what number of Mounted Riflemen and Cavalry can be furnished from their respective divisions at a moment's warning! It is supposed this force is intended for the Disputed Territory, to prevent or repel the aggressions of Michigan, or perhaps to invade the Territory! Further we learn, that these orders were confidential, and will not appear in the papers until the Governor removes the injunction of secrecy. The correctness of this intelligence may be depended on. A gentleman who saw a copy of the orders, communicated the contents to us.—Dayton (Ohio) Journal, Aug. 11.

Mysterious.—A barrel was picked up in the East River yesterday morning and taken to Hicks' Dock, Brooklyn, where the bung was knocked out, but owing to the very unpleasant smell emitted, it was thrown into the water. It was soon, however, again taken up and towed to the ship near Fredwell and Thorne's stores, where the head was knocked out and the barrel found to contain the body of a negro man in a forward state of putrefaction. The coroner of Brooklyn, Mr. William Jennings, was called, who held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a cause to them unknown. When the barrel was opened a quantity of salt fell out of it.—It was supposed that the body had been in the water a long time.—Mercantile.

Store Breaking.—We learn from Briggs' Bulletin that several attempts were made on Thursday night to break into Stores in Washington street, near Water St. Shuttles and doors were bored in several places, but without success. By clambering a shed, the rogues succeeded in effecting an entrance into the book-binding establishment of Bates & Leeds, but found nothing of value which they could carry away.

An old virago, of the name of Ann Forecast, who had been for 20 years the most notorious pugilist of London, was brought up for the thousandth time, for her pugnacious propensities, on the charge of exercising her skill on the windows of an honest tradesman. Upon leaving the gin shop, in which she had been regaling herself, she walked up to the house of one of the parish officers, and pulling up the sleeves of her gown, said she wanted a little exercise. She then poked her fist in the man's face. The officer cried out in agony. "Oh! don't you like it?" said she. "D—n your old bones, there's another spank for you!" she roared out, and hit him exactly in the same place with her other fist, on one of the fingers of which she wore a certain ring, for the purpose of making her blows more effective. The blood following. "My eyes," said she, "if there aren't claret; who'd think that a low bred mouldy-cheese-eating warmist had a drop in his bottle!" She was committed to "durance vile."

First Love.—It will be remembered that some time ago a marriage was talked of between the Hon. Mr. — and the Hon. Miss —. The gentleman, who was not of age, went to Paris, and there met a lady considerably older than himself, who entered into a flirtation with him; this reached the family of Miss —, and Lord — instantly broke off the match. Mr. — next received a visit from a well-known *militaire*, the father of the second lady, insisting on his making her an offer in writing, with which he would only comply on the stipulation that she should at the same time give him a refusal of the offer in writing also! This extraordinary bargain for appearances having been concluded, the still constant minor flew to his first and only love, and after some laughable explanations, he has been again received, rumor says, as an accepted lover.—Morning Herald.

A vignette in Bell's Life caricatures the anticipated lamentations of the turtle-eating Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London on the melancholy prospect of being cut up in their extravagance and banquetings by Lord John Russell's proposed bill for searching into the abuses of corporations. One of the stanzas of the accompanying doggerel, supposed to be sung by the Lord Mayor, runs thus:—

"All round my hat I wear a green velvet,"
"All round my hat for a twelvemonth and ay,
If any one should ask the reason why I wear it,
"The House Corporations will be soon purged away."
Oh, vy did Lord John Russell seek so cruelly to dish us,
For surely such treatment we never met before,
My kids look very green, and my wife looks very vicious,
And she never, I'm afraid, will be myress any more.
For it's all round my hat.

A clergyman, by the name of James Severenoff, Blomfield, cousin of the Bishop of London, and member of Christ College, Cambridge, was lately arraigned for stealing a pair of gold spectacles of a person whom he visited, and of raising the wind out of several spoonies, by procuring subscriptions from them, on pretence of publishing an interesting work on the *Cape of Good Hope*. A very good title, by the by, for the literary labours of this Jeremy Diddler. He rode in his barouche, and made quite a figure until lodged within the precincts of the police department. He was a married man.

When the English Court interfered in favor of the Protestant subjects of Louis XIV., and requested his Majesty to release some who had been sent to the galleys, the King asked, angrily, "What would the King of Great Britain say, were I to demand the prisoners of Newgate from him?" "Sir," replied the Ambassador, "my master would give every one of them up to your Majesty, if, as we do, you claimed them as brothers."

A new theatre is built in Norton Folgate, London, on a similar plan to Arnold's beautiful new English Opera House, to hold 1100 persons, and will be opened in October, under the name of the "City National Theatre."

Mayerbeer is composing a new opera, founded on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, to come out at Paris in September.

BY THE "LAST OF THE MEN-PENED."
I lov'd thee, beautiful and kind,
And plighted an eternal vow;
So altered are thy face and mind,
I'd rather part to love thee now!

Thrilling Incident.—While the cars were in full movement on the Germantown rail road on Sunday, an object was described ahead, which, on approaching and arresting the locomotive, was found to be a child asleep. Its arm and head were resting on the rail, "taking its nap," says the Philadelphia Gazette, "on this perilous pillow, after being fatigued, probably, by play."

The following is a verbatim et literatim copy of the superscription of a letter lately put into a post office not a hundred miles from this city:—

To Joseph Norris Dear
Born County The State
of Indiana The town
of A Rorrah.

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"
"No, Sir, we han't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New-O'leens!"—Knickerbocker.

From New South Wales.—We have been favored with Sidney papers to the 7th of March. Great joy was occasioned, about the last of February, by the arrival of a cargo of women from England.—The value of this article in the Sidney market, may be inferred from the fact that with a population of over 24,000 males in the Colony, there were only 10,000 females.—Jour. Com.

Matthews was liberated yesterday and came down to the city. He has shaved his beard, but is equally violent in his language. He talks seriously of turning abolitionist and going South. If he does he will trouble the North no longer.—V. Y. Star.

Look out for Counterfeits.—Five dollar notes, letter A. of the "Bank of America," at New York, have been put in circulation. One of them was offered yesterday at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, where it was readily recognised as such by one of the officers of the Bank.—Balt. Pat.

From the city of New York to Dresden, (Ohio) which is about fourteen miles from Zanesville, the freight of heavy merchandise is but \$1,62 1-2 per hundred pounds, embracing a distance of upwards of eight hundred miles.

The Blind.—The first stone of a magnificent building about to be erected for the accommodation of these unfortunate, at Philadelphia, was laid on Monday. Several gentlemen of distinction took part in the ceremony.

The negro Meeting House in Chapel street was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock.—It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Hartford Times.

The Newark Advertiser states that the loss of property in that place by the great fire on Saturday evening, is estimated at about \$25,000.

Moderation.—A gentleman was married lately at Onondaga Hollow to a young lady called Miss Precious Little.

A woman has been arrested in Norfolk Co. (Vir.) for the murder of her husband, an elderly man.

BIGGS'S FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE,
Mechanics' News Room, Wilson's Lane, Boston.

Letters for the Indian, Pacific, S. Atlantic Oceans, Cape de Verdes, Western Islands and Cape Good Hope, will be forwarded by the first opportunity from New Bedford, Nantucket, Falmouth or Edgartown.
N. B.—Letters received and forwarded to all foreign ports by the earliest conveyances, either from this port, Salem, Portsmouth, New Bedford or New York. 1st—28

PRICES OF STOCKS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MORNING POST,
By H. DAWES, Broker...Office, No 5 Exchange st, up stairs.
August 22, 1835.

RANKS IN BOSTON.	Par Val.	Official	Actual	LAST DIVIDEND.
United States	100	109 1/2	110 1/2	July 31 pr cent
American	100	104 1/2	105 1/2	April 3
Atlantic	100	106 1/2	107 1/2	" 3
London	100	108 1/2	109 1/2	" 4 for 9 mos
City	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3 pr cent
Columbian	100	107 1/2	108 1/2	" 3
Commercial	100	104 1/2	105 1/2	" 3
Commonwealth	100	109 1/2	110 1/2	" 3
Exchequer	100	107 1/2	108 1/2	" 3
Franklin (South Boston)	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3
Fulton	100	104 1/2	105 1/2	" 3
Globe	100	109 1/2	110 1/2	" 3
Granite	100	101 1/2	102 1/2	" 0
Hancock	100	102 1/2	103 1/2	" 0
Hamilton	100	107 1/2	108 1/2	" 3
Massachusetts	100	103 1/2	104 1/2	" 3
Merchants	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 2 1/2
New England	100	109 1/2	110 1/2	" 3
North	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3
Oriental	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3
State	100	101 1/2	102 1/2	" 2 1/2
South	100	103 1/2	104 1/2	" 2 1/2
Suffolk	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3
Tremont	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3
Traders	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 3
Union	100	105 1/2	106 1/2	" 2 1/2
Washington	100	104 1/2	105 1/2	" 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Dividends payable in
American	100 130 132 January & July
Atlas	100 104 105 " "
Boston	100 104 106 " "
Boston Marine	60 72 75 June & Dec
Boylston	100 104 106 March & Sept
Columbian	100 114 116 June & Dec
Commonwealth	100 102 105 April & October
Commercial	100 98 101 " "
Fireman	50 25 26 January & July
Franklin	100 107 109 " "
Globe	68 67 68 " "
Hope	100 106 108 April & October
Merchants	100 100 100 " "
Mercantile Marine	100 102 104 May & November
Manufacturers	100 100 101 April & October
Massachusetts Fire & Marine	100 100 101 " "
New England Marine	100 103 105 June & Dec
Neptune	100 100 102 January & July
National	50 54 55 April & October
Ocean	100 118 120 January & July
Philadelphia	100 98 102 April & Oct
Suffolk	50 54 55 " "
Tremont	100 101 103 May & Nov
United States	50 50 51 January & July
Washington	100 105 107 April & Oct
Fishing Insurance	50 50 51 " "
Warren	100 " " New

TO THE JOURNEMEN PRINTERS OF BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY:—An adjourned meeting of the Journeymen Printers of Boston and its vicinity, will be held at the Hall, occupied by the Franklin Typographical Society, in Franklin Avenue, THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

A general attendance is particularly requested.
HORACE SEAVEY,
GEORGE B. DEXTER,
SAMUEL B. BENTLEY,
GEORGE AMERICE,
SMITH STEPHENS,
JOSEPH WEBER,
ALFRED MUDGE,
Committee.
Boston, August 22, 1835.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Agreeably to a recent vote of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, all Temperance Societies in this Commonwealth, and the friends of temperance in every town and village where no society is formed, are hereby invited, and urgently requested to choose two or more delegates to meet in Convention, at the Queen, (late Federal street Theatre) in Boston, on the fourth Wednesday in September, being the 23d, at 9 o'clock.
It is desirable that every Temperance Society be represented, as the business is important.
22—1st W. CHANNING, Rec. Sec.

REPUBLICANS OF CHARLESTOWN.—The Democratic Republicans of Charlestown are reminded that their meeting for the choice of Delegates to the next Convention, stands adjourned to Thursday Evening, at 8 o'clock, precisely. A full attendance is requested, at the Democratic News Room.

JOHN S. BARTLETT, M. D. M. S. S., late of Marlhead, has removed to this city, and may be found day and night at THOMAS MURPHY'S, Esq. No 22 Ashmun street, where he will be happy to attend to the duties of his profession, in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY.
Boston, August 10. W. S. West

IMPORTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Sarah & Caroline—400 sacks salt—50 tons pig iron—688 bundles iron—80 do sheet—40 plates 25 bundles plate iron—98,500 lbs steel—9 cases 6 bales 2422 lbs wools—22 cases 7 bundles steel—14 cases 2 cases hardware—29 crates cutlery ware—201 bundles hoop iron.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Sch. Ayer—15 cords wood—300 dox boxes—2 blis hair—100 horns—13 firkins butter.
SAVANNAH—Brig Sea Island—79 terces rice—2 boxes 1 trunk 4 bales mdz.

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1835.

